

**Question for written answer E-013725/2015
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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Subject: Turkey's coal-led policy

Turkey, as a candidate for EU membership, is prioritising short-term economic growth over long-term socio-environmental integrity. Turkey's coal-led policy not only contributes to climate change (it is the Annex 1 country with the highest rate of emissions increase), but also damages public health. The health costs of the country's existing coal-fired plants have been quantified at up to EUR 3.6 billion per annum, with subsidies to the coal industry standing as high as USD 730 million in 2013. Hence, the expansion of Turkey's coal capacity is a major concern for European climate and public health policy. In order to prevent the projected rise in its emissions, Turkey would have to abandon new coal projects and would have to start work on presenting an ambitious mitigation plan including a peak year in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), as well as moving towards full compliance with the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).

1. Is the Commission aware of the risk that Turkey may become a centre of attraction for coal investors by reason of its government's substantial support and generous subsidies for new coal projects?
2. What provisions does the Commission have in place by which it could provide assistance to Turkey for capacity-building and facilitating compliance with the *acquis communautaire* on climate policy?
3. Is there any monitoring of Turkey's compliance with the Europe 2020 climate targets and with directives 2001/80/EC, 2000/76/EC, 1999/13/EC, 78/176/EEC, 82/883/EEC and 92/112/EEC?